RESULT OF THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.

The French Blue Book for the Year 1868.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

The Hamburg steamship Cimbria, Captain B. H. Haack, and the Cunard steamship Russia, Captain Cook arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with despatches and details of telegrams up to the 24th

The government of Würtemberg has ordered that the third class carriages on the various railways in the country shall be warmed in winter as well as the

The Bulgarians are addressing a petition to the peror of France praying for the emancipation of e Christians in Bulgaria.

counts from the Russian frontiers bring la-able reports of the sufferings of the Jewish lation from hunger and typhus. In fact, unless arly assistance is rendered, it is feared that entire nties will perish.

Russian government is organizing bands of arrans and Greeks, armed with rifles of recent struction, who are to take the field against Turev on the first signal being given.

Registrar General's returns of London show n last year from typhus fever, being an increase o as compared with the number recorded in 1837.

Jefferson Davis, accompanied by Mr. Slidell two old officers of the rebei army of the South, ent on the 18th of January to visit the military

thorities and the pupils manœuvred before him. The Marquis de Sarda Bandeira announced offi-ally in the sitting of the Portuguese Cortes of the 22d uitimo that the King had empowered the Minis-ters to remain in office. He added that the Council

nclude treaties with Bavaria and Würtemberg milar to that of Baden, with the object of enabling bjects of North and South Germany to go through

hat city have, at the suggestion of the celebrated riter, Herr Berthold Auerbach, adopted an address be sent to General Grant, begging him to bring in bill for the protection of literary and artistic copy-ight between Germany and the United States.

e intelligence that the Spanish government ided to continue paying to the Holy See the isual contribution of 18,000 douros per annum, nomi-ally for the Basilica of St. Peter, and to pay the rs of the last six months, which had been hith-

The Levant Herald says that the Porte has pur sed the two iron-clad corvettes built for the dean government—but rejected for alleged none with the contract-at Bordeaux. The overnment was also negotiating for these but has, presumably, been outbid. The as bought them at the high figure of £180,000.

he same journal also observes that the recall of Turkish Ambassador from Teheran speaks badly the relations between Turkey and Persia. In ensequence of misunderstandings about some of the Shah's Min towards the envoy of the Porte became so give that the latter felt compelled to suspend one and ask for instructions from Constan

he provisional government of Crete, and of M. Cas-inati, advocate of Syra, is announced. "They are oing to the United States," says the Liberte, "to "They are

egotiate a loan and the purchase of plated vessels." The Official Gazette of Stuttgart denies the report hat Wartemberg has made proposals to the North German Confederation for allowing Wartemberg subjects to serve in the army of the Confederation subjects of the Confederation to serve in th

The Levant Times announces that the Porte has ery heavily upon the population in the provin ithout any profit to the imperial treasury."

The leaders of the bands which invaded Bulgaris st summer have just been brought to trial and ent has greatly discouraged their partisans in Bucharest, but, on the other hand, it has restored lence to all men of order.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says that the French Emperor has bought a chateau, near Orleans, to convert it into an asylum for con

The Nord points out the somewhat singular fact that throughout the French Blue Book no allusion is made to Germany. The German press will conclud from this that the French government has ceased to believe that it is interested in the successive de-velopment of the national enterprise undertaken since 1866, and will henceforth consider that develop-

The budget of the Russian empire for 1859 amounts to 482,000,000 roubles. In the revenue account figure a surplus of 4,000,000 from the budget of 1867 and us of 10,000,000 from the a surplus of 10,000,000 from the budget of 1868, these amounts serving to cover the increase of 18,000,000 in the expenditure. Thirty-one million roubles are appropriated from special sources for the construction of railway lines and for harbot works at Riga and Odessa. The Minister of Finance ascribes the increase in the revenue to a more than usually satisfactory harvest and to the stimulus given to commerce by the extension of the railway

system.

The International, of London, mentions that it has good reason to assert that, besides the usual compil-ments of the season, there passed between Count de Stackelberg and Mr. Rangabé, on the event of the new year's day (Russian calender), a conversation to have explained on that occasion the real motives of his absence from the Conference, from which it would appear that he did not take part in the meeting in order to avoid hearing an opinion that would condemn the conduct that has been observed by

The Elections and Their Penceful Termi-nation—The Elected Candidates—Conse-quences of the Late Revolts—Success of the Republican Party—Mouarchical Disposition of the Military. Madrid, Jan. 20, 1869.

MADRID, Jan. 29, 1869.

Greatly to the surprise of all and probably to the disappointment of many, especially of those living in la belle France, the great and important elections for the Constitutional Assembly of Spain passed off with perfect order. Of course, in some of the aclieges, which number over 11,000, there were slight disturbances, but they really amounted to nothing—not half so serious as a New York election row or a Philadeiphia conflict. All this is very creditable to Philadelphia conflict. All this is very credital Philadelphia conflict. All this is very creditable to a nation when it exercises its right of suffrage for the first time, and at a period when party spirit runs very high and certain classes are deeply incensed at the duplicity and barbarity of the government. But we hear of Bourbon sympathies are strongest, although at several points there were rather formidable demonstrations. strations of nece and reactionists, as some of the journals tell us; but nothing of importance came of them except the election of a baker's dozen of absolutists, who are perhaps, needed in the new Assembly to give it flavor and piquancy. The people

behaved exceedingly well, and they have shown to Europe that they can take one step in an orderly way towards governing themselves. As was naturaily expected, a majority of the ministerial candi-dates have been returned, and they will be able to central the House. All the present provisional government have been dected as deputies, and all of them from different districts, as it is not necessar for a candidate to live or be born in the district in which he is to be voted for. Thu, with incompete returns, we find that Señor Dos Praxedes Matso Jagasta, Minister of the Interior, Madridticket and ran behind Rivero nearly 3,000 votes. General Prim was also elected in two districts, ind, by the aid of the army, stands at the head of the poil in Madrid next Rivero. Topeta made i very respectable show and was returned from wo district, running in Madrid nearly as well as terrano. Zorella was also returned from two district and did somewhat better in Madrid than lagasta Ayola Don Adelordo Lopez de Ayola, Minster fodhe Colonies, poet and writer of most of the wordy aid opaque State papers that issue nowalays, fond three districts to return him to the Congress.

mancaloperations while in the Treasury. Don Salutitiano Obzaga, the marplot of the revolution, present
ambassalor to France—where things are going badly
for Span—was returned from two districts, and his
brother Jas from a third. The town of Logroño,
home of Baldomero Fartero, Duke de Victoria,
the here of Luchana, and owner of the sword of
that nahe, returned the old General, who is
a cantifiate for the throne, Presidency, or
the highest place, whatever it may be
called. It also elected Domingo Dulce, now
Captain General of Cuba, who will probably not take
his seat rety soon, if Cuba is not pacified. Logroño
is a queertown. It fluctuates between the warlike
sentimenti and the sweet and gentle influences of
peace, so it elected the crafty but eminently pacific
Jlozaga and the cunning Jagasta, who has proved oliozaga aid the cunning Jagasta, who has proved in this election once again that peace hath its victories in cless than war. A very queer quartet are the delegates from sleepy Logrofio. The above are the prominent men of the government, who took care of themselves and were rewarded accordingly. Among tie seventy or eighty republicans who are eleced, and who will represent more than their numerical share of brains in the Constitutional Assembly, is Emilio Castelan, the great republican orator and clever man, whohas been returned by two districts. He is a great min among the republicans, although, perhaps, too nuch of a theorist. Estanislao Figuerus, a distinguished advocate of Madrid, a fine speaker and a manof great ability, has also been returned forces off and gave up the idea, which they dis-covered could not be carried out after the Malaga-light, of disarming the people; because everywhere de Rodás and his troops went they made republicans and increased the ranks of the enemies of the gov-erament. Carlos Rublo leads the poil in Seville, which voted for the republicans so unanimously that the monarchists gave up the fight at an early day. Rubio is one of the rising men of Spain. He is a brilliant noet and yet a statesman, and his counsels will be of value in the formation of the new constitu-tion.

Rubio is one of the rising men of Spain. He is a brivitant poet and yet a statesman, and his counsels wil be of vatue in the formation of the new constitution.

The republicans have gained a great moral victory, and have exhibited a strength and vitality that quite surprise its enemies. Until after the revolution of isat September there was no such thing as a republican party in Spain. To be sure there were a lew thinking men, who believed that a republic might be established with benefit to the nation; but none of them dreamed that it was possible to take the first step to bring it about. Even for some time after the revolution there was little talk of a republic, and it was not until the provisional government manifested its intentions to prejude the question of the form of government which Spain should accept that the republican party came into existence. The dissensions and vacilitations of the government and its evident desire to force upon the people its personal wishes gave the republican leaders the very material they wanted upon which to go before the people. Then began their great meetings; stump speakers traversed the country from end to end, and in the South met with the greatest success. In all the great cities they carried the population with them, and finally the movement became so strong and so contagious that General Prim sent out Caballero de Rodas, with his 4,000 men, to crush out the growing party. How well he succeeded the elections very clearly tell.

This is the first fight of the republicans. They have entered into the contest without money or patronage, and have beaten the government badly, where the inter used every means in its power, whether honorable or not, to gain a spain, and the government was not prevented from turning out of once people who had served it well, in order to use it to buy up other more inducential supporters. The gross use and abuse of public patronage are so common in the United States that it is regarded as a matter of course; but in Spain, where the provisiona

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Warlike Preparations-Protest of the Greek tan Insurrection.

ATHENS, Jan. 14, 1869. The Hellenic government continues its warlike preparations. A Greek steamer is about to leave for Marseilles with four or five million drachmas in specie for the payment for the two iron-clads lately purchased at Bordeaux.

purchased at Bordeaux.

The Turkish Admiral is still cruising before Syra.

M. Rangabé, the Greek Minister at Paris, received
netructions from the government to protest against

ndent of the London Times of the 21st
-You lately remarked that "though the
plomatists are not to enter upon a genetion of the so-called Eastern question,
no fitter time for the nation to consider
region respecting which it has concollegations." In this smirt twenture rai examination of the so-called Eastern of there can be no fitter time for the nation to its duties in a region respecting which it tracted public obligations." In this spirit to call attention to the following extracts correspondence of his Royal Highness Pricel presented to Parliament by the root presented to Parliament by the roots presented to Parliament by the roots.

slacken in their sympathy for their countrymen and Christians? Or is it more likely that the Gandlot the accomplishment of the Greek cause before their should forget that they are Greeks themselves! Is am I to firer from these propositions for the entire pr

ENGLAND.

The Overend, Gurney & Co. Conspiracy Fraud

Case—Testimony of the Witnesses.

On Friday, January 22, the hearing of the adjourned summons against the directors of Overend. Gurney & Co. (Limited) was resumed before the Lord Mayor of London and Alderman Sir Thomas Gabriel, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Guildhail.

The six defendants were sected as many defendants were sected as many control of the court of the Mayor of London in the Court of Q . The six defends

without debiting the losses during that time £133,000. That included the interest credited to the suspense and guarantee account, which amounted to £131,000.

other creditors besides the limited company to the extent of £238,000. Theiliquidators caim £168,000 from the members of the old firm on the calls on shares.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, the witness said:—By reference to the books of the old firm if find that in 1861 the buils discounted amounted to £53,646,000; in 1862, £54,314,000; in 1863, £68,373,000, and in 1864, £74,984,000. If it had not been for the speculative business the company ought to have made large profits on these bill transactions. The total amount on bills discounted in nine months of the limited company was £56,029,000. The bills were not all rediscounted, but those rediscounted amounted to £36,000,000. Conducted with ordinary prudence the business should have realized very large profits. During the existence of the limited company there was an extraordinary pressure in the money market; the bank rate rose considerably, the funds fell and everything was depressed. The effect of the bank rate rising was to bring a large loss on the rediscounting of bills. These were a set of circumstances highly prejudicial to their business. While this was pressing they had this large "lock up" still on their shoulders. There was a debit of Overend, Gurney & Co. to the amount of £4,213,896, which was afterwards reduced to £2,970,000 in round figures. This represented the debt due to the old firm. The value of the guarantee represented their private property. There had been realized under the deed of inspection nearly the whole of the estates were sold prior to the stoppage to the amount of £40,213,896, which was afterwards reduced to £2,970,000 in round figures. This represented the debt due to the old firm. The value of the guarantee represented their private property. There had been realized under the deed of inspection nearly the whole of the estates were sold prior to the stoppage to the amount of £40,000, and it was brought into the credit of the suspension and guarantee account and in liquidation of the debt. I believe (the winess

suspension. I cannot say whether 500 shares belonged to his wife, who is a sister of Mr. Henry Edmund Gurney. Mr. Head has paid £85,600 on his shares.

By Mr. Sergeant Steigh—Mr. Gordon at the time of the suspension held 200 shares, and he has paid upon them £7,000. The shares were saleable at nine per cent premium during the existence of the company.

By Mr. Gardyne—Mr. Geore Rennie, a brother of the defendant, held eighty shares to the date of suspension, and has paid all the calls made upon him. Re-examined by Mr. Lewis—200 shares were the requisite number as a qualification for a director; Mr. William Rennie held 201 shares, and Messrs. Gurneys and Mr. Birxbeck, at the time of the suspension, \$5.25; these were part of the shares allotted to them as part of the good will; the actual profit of the limited company during its nine months existence was £1,413; we estimate the loss on bad and doubtful debts will ultimately be £1,500,000; in the six years previous to the formation of the limited company the loss by the old firm was about £4,000,000.

Mr. William Tarquand, of the firm of Coleman, Turquand & Co., when called on the witness stand, said he was one of the liquidators of the company; the item of £28,000 (Pelo, Betts & Co. re Arad, in the suspense and guarantee account, arose in connection with an undertaking to make a railway in Turkey. It was arranged between Overend, Gurney & Co. and Peto, Betts & Co. that a survey, preparatory to the construction of the line, should be undertaken at their joint expense. That was done. The survey was made, and resulted in a tender by Peto & Betts to re the concession of the railway; but the Turkish government refused the concession. The cost of the-preliminary survey was £28,600, of which Overend & Gurney was made by the liquidators to recover that debt, because it was obviously useless—in fact, there was nothing of the Greek and Oriental Steam Shipping Company? witness said:—it was a company carried on by Stefanox Kenos. Messrs. Overend & Gurney had made considerable

brought about a loss of the property of the \$2,000, or a Pacific Company, makes of £16,000 for a Pacific Company to the £4,000, form part of the £4,000, which, with the £144,000, form part of the £4,000, which, with the £144,000 form part the Millwall Company and the first part and the first part

he discount of £56,000,000 worth of bills; the loss by oad and doubtful debts during the same period was £1,200,000. In answer to further questions the wit less stated that during the six years preceding the ransfer of the business to the new company Over and, Gurney & Co. had lost about £4,000,000 of

A letter dated April 17, 1866, was written by Mr. H. E. Gurney, but it did not appear to whom it was addressed. In it Mr. Gurney said:—

make a call and continue the old concern, but start of an entrely fresh one, which must do a large business and give the shareholders the opportunity of taking shares.

On the opening of the court next day (Saturday, the examination of Mr. Edward Watkin Edwards, an official assignee in the Bankruptcy Court, whose examination commenced the day previous, was resumed. He said in answer to Mr. George Lewis:—In 1864 I was working with the Atlantic Royal Mail Company up to July, more or less; that company was inquidated in that month; I produce an agreement signed by Mr. David Ward Chapman in the name of Overend, Gurney & Co.; limited by which I was to be paid for my advice and assistance at the rate of 25,000 a year: I also produce a book showing my transactions with the firm; and, casually opening it, I see in 1864 the entry, "Millwall Ironworks;" by that I can tell that I was consulted about that company by the partners on a question of an advance; I principally spoke to Mr. John Henry Gurney on the subject; I cannot positively recollect my dealings with the defendants in 1863 and 1864; I might give you an idea; I was not appointed an umpire in an arbitration between Overend and Gurney and Mr. J. O. Lever, M. P.; I think I was an unpire in one between Mr. Lever and a man named Lascarid, in which Mr. W. Turquand and Mr. R. P. Harding (the official liquidators) were the arbitrators; Messrs. Overend and Gurney were interested in the result. Lascaridi and Lever both being debtors to them; I have been a partner of Mr. Turquand; I believe I applied to be an auditor of the Royal Atlantic Mail Company; in 1863 the following transactions were going on, and I was interested in them on behalf of Overend and Gurney:—The Atlantic Royal Mail Company, East India and London Shipping Company, Stefanoz Xenos, Manuel & Co., Z. C. Pearson, White & Co., Austrian Bank, Thomas Howard, John Scott Russell and C. J. Marc; I advised the partners about the circumstances of all these affairs; whatever was known to me I made them known; I had

Witness—I don't remember receiving anything from Lascarial or Lever as a douceur; I received 2500 for acting as umpire; I had nothing whatever for commission in connection with the Millwali works; I may have forgotten if I ever did receive anything; I kept banking accounts with Robarts, Lubbook & Co. and the London and Westminster Bank; I also had deposits with Overend, Gurney & Co.; I never was bribed by anybody; I received notaling from Mr. Marc or Mr. O'Betrne, who were both connected with the Millwall Ironworks; the agreement by which I received 2500 a year from Xenos was known to Overend and Gurney; I appointed a clerk to keep Xenos books, and went there occasionally to see how they were going on; that was after four o'clock; I received 22,000 as a voluntary act from Mr. Pearson; I believe I told Mr. Henry Edmund Gurney of this gift: Mr. Birkbeck told me if it had not been for me there would not have been these losses; there was a little word before 'Josses;' I afterwards received a letter on the 20th of December, 1864, by which I left the service; it was a testimonial; I knew their large losses at that time; on the 2d of January following I had £20,000 placed to my credit; previously I had written to them making a demand of £20,000 for services rendered and to be rendered; I did not take the cash until after the formation of the limited company; I never knew anything of the private affairs of Overend, Gurney & Co.

previously I had written to them making a demand of £20,000 for services rendered and to be rendered; I did not take the cash until after the formation of the limited company; I never knew anything of the private affairs of Overend, Gurney & Co.

By Sir Thomas Gabriel—When I received the £20,000 I had not taken my salary of £5,000 for a year previously; the other £15,000 was in respect of the contract.

By Sergeant Ballantine—I am still an official asignee of the Court of Bankruptcy; I have not had a letter this morning from the Lord Chancellor; I was a partner in the firm of Edwards & O'Beirne; I first knew Mr. David Ward Chapman in 1896, in connection with the old firm; I made advances to Mr. Chapman, it did not strike me as odd that he, a partner in Overend & Gurney's, was then having advances; my impression is that he did not want his partners to know; I received monoy from the firm as salary, and made advances to Mr. Chapman, a partner; I had no transactions with him before: I made the advance of £5,000 to Mr. Chapman in bank notes, and in the same form as I received them from the firm; Mr. Chapman never paid me back again.

Re-examined by Mr. George Levis—The £20,000 was not, I find, withdrawn from the limited company, but from the old firm; Mr. D. Ward Chapman left the firm before the transfer; I don't think I ever held shares in the company.

By Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—I deny that I was the cause of the losses.

Dr. Thom, the prosecutor, was recalled, and said before ne took his shares in the limited company, he was not at all aware of the second deed, and that he was induced to take them, believing in the truth of the prospectus and in the veracity and honor of the promoters of the company.

Mr. Lewis said that was the case for the prosecution, and upon the evidence which had been addited for trail.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine then addressed the bench, contending that there was no foundation for the criminal charge against the defendants.

FRANCE.

The French Blue Book for 1868.

The French Blue Book for 1868.

The Blue Book was communicated to the Deputies on the 20th ult.

The chapter relative to the relations of France with foreign Powers recalls the facts that the Emperor expressed last year his firm confidence in the maintenance of peace and that his hopes have not been deceived. It is as follows:

Not only has the general tranquility of Europe not been insturbed, but even the agitation which has been manifested in certain countries, while putting to the test the windom of the European Cabineta, has given them a fresh opportunity of showing their carnest desire to prevent any serious considerations of the Fowers has this agiation exceeded the limit which were naturally prescribed by its origin, and the relations of the Fowers have not been in the least influenced state that the former times.

The Blue Book contains the following on the Turco-Greek difficulty:—

Necessities of the highest importance to Europe, in con-

Turo-Greek difficulty:—

Necessities of the highest importance to Europe, in consection with the maintenance of the state que as regulated by treaties, americally the least use of the contain solicities, and the state of the least of the l

The new Ministry have given proof of their intention to be gload by principles different to those which ruled the late simulation, and to adopt the only line of policy which in guarantee to the Danublan principalities the advantages of their exceptional position. The government of the Emperor, which for tweive years has not ceased to afford in the cauncils of Europe a sympathetic and friendly support to the council of Europe a sympathetic and friendly support to the council of Europe a sympathetic and friendly support to the council of Europe as years has not ceased to afford in the cauncil of Europe as years have been dependently at the council of Europe as years and the second council of Europe as years and the country stray into dangerous paths where its very existence

ion to Spain the following announcement

Abolition of Passports for American Citizens.

[From the Paris Galignani, Jan. 18.]

Americans arriving in the South of France have frequently suffered annovance from not being prorided with passports. The reiterated efforts of Jeneral Dix have at last obtained that the regulation equiring such papers shall be hereafter entirely without effect. A circular from M. Pinard when Minister of the Interior, and bearing the date of December 8, 1888, declares that "all citizens of the American Union shall be hereafter permitted to enter, travel and sojourn in France on the simple declaration of their nationality. In like manner Frenchmen can proceed to the United States without passports; but they are recommended, in their own interest, and in order to avoid regrettable errors by the police agents in the ports of France, to provide themselves with some kind of official paper establishing their identity, and which would also permit them to claim, if necessary, the assistance of French diplomatic agents abroad."

The Patriot Forces Near Principe-Flags of Truce-Requisitions for Transportation Affairs in Principe-Valmaseds's March The Cuban Idea Annexation-Hatred Be tween Natives and Spaniards.

in my last, dated the 14th, I informed you that Quesada was concentrating his forces for an attack on Puerto Principe. His plans were changed by the arrival of reinforcements at this point, of which he obtained knowledge through his scouts and spies, and his forces were sent back to this vicinity. From persons who came in through the insurgent lines on the 18th I learn that their forces, collected within a radius of ten miles from this port, number over 6,000 men, well armed and far better organized than herectore. The troops here, numbering about 2,000 men, are doing nothing, being stationed at the railroad barracks. This inaction is supposed to be partly the result of prudence, awaiting further reinforcements, and partly on account of the efforts of the commissioners account of the entoris of the commissioners to hold a conference with the rebels. On the 21st two of these commissioners, Messrs. Tamayo and Correa, arrived here from the principal camp of the insurgents. Nothing has transpired as yet of the result of their mission, but it is whispered that they have not made any headway in the direction of peace. Mr. De Arrivas, the third commissioner, left here the 18th. De Armas, the third commissioner, left here the 19th on the gunboat Africa for Gibara, for the purpose of having an interview with Cespedes, who is b

Flags of truce have been the order of late. On the 16th one came to the edge of the town, accompanied by about sixteen well mounted men and headed by the guerilla chief A. Castillo. It appears that either through ignorance or fear the pickets fired on them—a compliment which they were not slow to return—and for a few moments the balls whistled through the place thick and fast. On the 19th considerable excitement was caused by the appearance of another flag, which was carried to the Governor's house. The bearer was a Senor Vallin, accompanied by a guide. From the Governor's they went, together with his Excellency, to the headquarters of the colonel commanding, where, after being closeted for a while, they returned to dine, to

in the evening the Governor in person accompanied Señor Vallin some considerable distance beyond the picket line. It is rumored that the fing was from General Quesada, who demanded that the property of the farmers and other inoffensive persons should not be destroyed, as had been the case when the troops went out for forage, and threatened retailation in case such destruction did not cease. For some time past the authorities here have been sending out carts for forage to a small sugar estate about one mid distant on the main road to Fuerto Principe, escorted by a squadron of cavalry and from 200 to 300 infantry, on which occasions the depredations referred to have been committed.

The Governor recently made a requisition on the citizens for 100 ox carts, with two yoke of oxen attached to each, and for 400 horses. This was a severe demand, as the whole town and district now under Spanish dominion does not contain the number required. The police went through the streets, and the poor charcoal burners and others who had brought produce to town were quickly relieved of their animals. It is thus the poor people suffer. The insurgents setzle on their cattle and twerpthing class of the control of the case of the control of

deal of interconnection of the control of forming some opinion on an odesire of nearly all the leading Cubans desire of nearly all the leading Cubans has been annexation to the United States. has been annexation to the United States. They have not calculated how or when but their desire underlies all thought and feeling, and even now they think that some assistance will come directly or indirectly from the United States. Annexation is more their battle cry than independence. Foreigners who have come through their lines of late represent that their enthusiasing grows stronger every day, and from all I can see and learn if your great concessions are not made and accepted it will be many a day before the question is settled, for 2,000 men can harass, annoy and tire out 10,000 with their guerilia wariare.

Things are getting worse here every day and the harred between native and Spaniard grows more than freely talk of sacking the town, in Things are getting worse here every day and hatred between native and Spaniard grows deadly. I fear some sudden outbreak on the pithe soldiers, who freely talk of sacking the tow which case I doubt if the Americans here would any protection, as an ignorant and brutal solknows very little of the rights of neutrals, and greatly we would all suffer alike. The Americans here called on Mr. Gibbs, the consular agent, also an anounced that he has written a full state of affairs to the Consul General at Havana. As I close there is a great deal of talk of peace cessation of hostilities and strong efforts are is made by the Arangq party for a settlement.

Patriots-Movements of Troops-Returning

The steamer of the 19th from Batabano brought official information of the amnesty given by General Dulce to all political prisoners and those engaged in the insurrection, as also the long looked for freedom of the press and labolition of the office of censor. The former was very badly received, as the Spanish element is furious at the notion of the insurgents ns and homes. The latter is more appreciated took place on the afternoon and evening following mere mob of negroes and low Catalans, followed by

ment troops, the strategic points being occupied by sufficient garrisons, in connection with whom fly Small skirmishes occasionally take place, results of little importance. In one of the

be feared in this vicinity. Eleven estates are reported to have been burned.

A great scandal was created at a late hour on Tuesday night last by the arrest of Constantine Villar, chief of staff, the Mayor de Plaza, a Lieutennat Marlote, of the Second battalion of volunteers, and a sergeant major attached to the staff. There is a great deal of mystery about the affair, but the most generally received version is as follows:—The persons mentioned, through au abuse of the official position of the first named, took three insurgents, recently captured, from the prison in which they were confined and attempted to take them out of town for the purpose of killing them, all this without authority or the knowledge of any one save of the soldiers detailed for the work. Either the officer on guard at the prison or the one stationed at the enarrest and win be tried. There is much specialtor in regard to the matter and much wonder expressed why the chief of staff and the others should wish the death of these particular insurgents. Rumor has it that many others have been thus secretly murdered and that lifteen political prisoners have disappeared from their place of confinement.

On the 20th the column under Colonel Lopez Camara, of the engineers, returned, having over ter day.

mentioning, and only a rew trilling amouscairs, on which occasions several insurgents were captured. The troops in Yaguas, under commander Dalman, had an encounter in Di Arriba, in which were taken the four Dominicans hereinbefore mentioned, one o whom was Manuel Abren, colonel of the Dominican

On the 20th the French steamer arrived from Jamaica, bringing back seventy passengers who had

damaca, oranging oace seventy passengers who had emigrated and whose resources had become exhausted.

The firemen of this city are repairing the aqueduct, the want of water being a great calamity, particularly among the poorer classes.

The capitanes pedaneos (chiefs of districts) of Cohn, Canry, Justinica, Euramada, Yaguas and Palma Soriano, who took refuge here after the insurgents took possession of those place, have returned to their respective positions. To each a column of volunteers has been sent, maintained by the planters. The insurgents are reported to be demoralized and scattered all through the country, and the government considers the game as won. Judging from this district there is nothing further to fear from them, as they are entirely suppressed.

THE PRESS IN CUBA.

The Press Law—Changes in New Journals—
The First Warning.

We have in a former issue given a cursory review of the numerous publications which sprung into existence in Havana on the promulgation of the decree abolishing the censorship. As the decree was pub-lished and took effect before the legal remedies for lished and took effect before the legal remedies for wrongs which might accrue had been made known, the subsequent announcement of these has acted like a wet blanket upon the aspirations of the numerous injudicious publications that spring into existence, which, under no condition of affairs, could be other than ephemeral; and the result has been a subsidence in the new publication fever as sudden as was its access. A large number of worthless little sheets have been suspended and their places have been taken by a more formal class of journals—some already issued and others about to appear. Among these we notice La Democrucia, a spanish republican journal, and La Vot del Proble, an organ of one of the Cuban cliques. The publication of La Verdad is respectable Cuban journal, and of La Vot de Cuba is Spanish interal journal, is continued. With these and one or two others known to be in preparation the city of Havana is likely to be well supplied with new exponents of public opinion.

The following circular has been addressed by the

well supplied with new exponents of public opinion.

The following circular has been addressed by the Captain General to the fiscal of the press:—

GENERAL PULCE'S WARNING TO THE PRESS.

I have remarked with much displeasure the attacks made by various journals against the integrity of the authoral territory, lending to deteriorate the good name of the Spanish nation. It is impossible that such a mode of proceeding, as scandalous in form, as significant to its spirit, does not recognize a came which is indispensably necessary to depress, which, in other countries, is the stemem of civilization and progress, has no other object to the prevince of Cuits but to act as the tool of heatard paralons, and thus render itself a medium of insuit, injury and callumny.

slors, and thus render itself a medium of insuit, injury and calumny.

You will bear in mind that without any excitation, and obeying a sentiment of reparation and justice, the provisional government was the first to prociain the savior principles of the September revolution. These principles are us banner, and it will never allow that a "banded of trailecters in ideas" shall abuse such a hely right as that of the free emission of written thought.

The penalty indicated by the decree of the provisional government is that of the code, and, in fault of this, that of the

The penins is that of the code, and, in fault of this, that of the cernment is that of the code, and, in fault of this, that of the particle.

Every word offensive to the dignity of the nation, every phrase that directly or indirectly attacks the integrity of the national territory, every article or paragraph tending to favor the cause of the insurrection, are so many crimes punishable by the laws, that are subject to the decision of the courts, that you, in the fulfilment of your duties, are bound to presente and denounce.

In the first place, the parties responsible for these delinquincles are the authors or managers of the paper; secondly, the editor; and, thirdly, the printer.

I therefore definitely charge you, display the utmost zeal in the petormance of your functions, &c., &c., &c., the petormance of your functions, &c., &c., &c., DOMINGO DULCE.

DIVORCES IN CHICAGO.

A veracious married man, who halls from the East, recently visited Chicago, and in relating his experience to his country paper says that "as soon as I reached the city I was attacked by a corps of small boys, who pressed upon me the cards of soveral lawyers and assaulted ne with shouts of "Want a divorce, mister" Here you are; divorce in fitteen minutes,' and such like astounding cries."